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# Barley

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A new 1962 feed grain program for barley will provide:

- Price support to cooperators only
- Payments for diverting barley acreage from production to conservation

Your cooperation is needed in checking the buildup of surplus feed grain supplies, including barley. This leaflet tells how you can help do this and at the same time increase farm income from feed grains.

(OVER)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Agricultural Stabilization and  
Conservation Service

**BARLEY** producers have a special voluntary program available for their 1962 crop to help prevent a further buildup in Government stocks.

The barley program is related to the corn and grain sorghums program, but a separate signup is being held now because much of the barley acreage is seeded in the fall. Another signup will be held for barley next spring at signup time for the 1962 feed grain program for corn and grain sorghums.

For winter barley, the deadline for signing an application to take part in the 1962 feed grain program will be announced locally by the County Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service Office.

This leaflet contains only a brief general outline of the 1962 feed grain program for barley. The details of the program will be contained in regulations to be issued by the Secretary.

## **HERE IS A GENERAL OUTLINE OF THE PROGRAM:**

A barley base will be established for your farm. The barley base will, in general, be the average acreage on the farm planted to barley in 1959 and 1960. The 1962 feed grain program for barley calls for diverting a part of the farm barley base from production into conservation uses:

1. You may divert 20 percent of your farm barley base or up to 20 acres of your farm barley base, whichever is larger.
2. You may divert up to an additional 20 percent of the farm barley base and receive additional payments.

To be eligible for participation in the program, you must divert at least 20 percent of your farm barley base. In no case may the total acreage diverted exceed the base.

The acreage you divert from the production of barley must be devoted to an approved conservation use. The list of such uses and practices will be available from your County ASCS Office.

## **Other Provisions**

Besides devoting the diverted barley acreage to conservation uses, you will need to comply with these additional provisions:

1. Maintain in conservation use, including summer fallow and idle land, a total acreage of cropland at least

equal to the average acreage of cropland devoted to such use in 1959 and 1960. (This acreage is in addition to any acreage diverted from barley or from any other crop under any other agricultural program.)

2. *Not knowingly produce an acreage of corn and grain sorghum on the farm which is larger than the average acreage devoted to such crops in 1959 and 1960.*

(NOTE.—A similar “cross-compliance” provision will be in the 1962 feed grain program for corn and grain sorghums—that is, if you take part in next spring’s 1962 feed grain program for corn and grain sorghums, your farm’s barley acreage in 1962 must not exceed the 1959–60 average acreage in barley.)

3. *On any other farm in which you have an interest, refrain from producing an acreage of barley, or of corn and grain sorghums, which exceeds the average acreage of such crops in 1959 and 1960.*

4. *Offset any new acreage brought into production by additional acres in conservation use.*

## **Payments**

- *For diverting 20 percent of your barley base acreage* into a conservation use, you will receive a payment on half your normal yield, at the county support price. (This 50-percent rate will also apply to diversion, if any, in excess of 40 percent of the base.) For the first 20-percent diversion, your payment may be either in cash or in feed grain.
- *For an additional 20-percent diversion* (up to 40 percent of the base), the payment will be the county support price on 60 percent of the normal yield payable in feed grain.

During the fall signup, the conservation payments will be calculated on the 1961 price-support rates, averaging 93 cents a bushel nationally. The payments will be adjusted later for any change in the national support rate for the 1962 crop of barley.

**Advance Payment**—If you wish, you can get up to half of your payment *in advance*, at the time you sign up to take part in the program.

## **Crop Substitutes for Conservation**

You may qualify for price support on your 1962 crop of barley—but not for conservation payments—by planting all or a part of your diverted barley acreage to castor beans, guar, safflower, sunflower, or sesame.

If only part of the diverted acreage is used for one or more of these crops, payment will be made for those diverted acres which are actually used for conservation.

## **PRICE SUPPORT**

You will be eligible for price support on the normal yield of your 1962 barley crop if you participate in the 1962 feed grain program for barley and meet the minimum requirements of the program as outlined above, which includes the requirement that at least 20 percent of the farm barley base be diverted from production and that the farm corn and grain sorghums acreage in 1962 must not exceed the 1959-60 average acreage in such crops.

(NOTE.—A similar provision will be in effect for the 1962 crop of corn and grain sorghums; that is, if you wish price support on these crops in 1962, you must participate in the 1962 feed grain program for corn and grain sorghums and meet the minimum requirements of such program, one of which will be that the farm barley acreage in 1962 must not exceed the 1959-60 average acreage in barley.)

## **Noncooperators**

Barley growers who do not participate in the 1962 feed grain program for barley will not be eligible for price support on their 1962 crop. However, this requirement does not apply to producers of acceptable varieties of malting barley. Special provisions affecting them are discussed below.

## **MALTING BARLEY**

A producer of malting barley may be eligible for price support on his 1962 crop without participating in the 1962 feed grain program for barley provided he qualifies as a producer of an acceptable variety of malting barley and, in addition, meets these conditions:

1. He has previously produced a malting variety of barley.
2. He plants barley only of an acceptable malting variety for harvest in 1962.
3. His farm's barley acreage for the 1962 crop is not in excess of 110 percent of the farm's 1959-60 average barley acreage.
4. His farm's corn and grain sorghum acreage for the 1962 crop is not in excess of the farm's 1959-60 average acreage in such crops.

## **WHY A BARLEY PROGRAM?**

Barley is an important part of the whole feed grain problem. Record feed grain supplies for 1960-61 are an estimated 230 million tons, and production has exceeded utilization each year



since 1952. The estimated 1961 carryover of 85 million tons—also a record—is four times the 1952 figure.

Altogether, more than 85 percent of the carry-over is either owned by the Government or covered by loans to farmers.

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Congress has provided the 1962 feed grain program for barley to help growers get higher income from feed grain through price support and conservation payments while working toward a better balance between feed grain production and feed needs.

By cooperating, you can prevent surplus production and conserve your land's fertility.

You'll save production costs and labor on unneeded barley acres. You'll be sure of income from diverted acres regardless of weather.

You'll receive part of your payment at signup time. You'll qualify for price support on your crop.

The deadline for filing an application to take part in the 1962 winter barley program will be announced locally by the County ASCS Office.

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**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, see your County ASC Committee**



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